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The Standard Case Set

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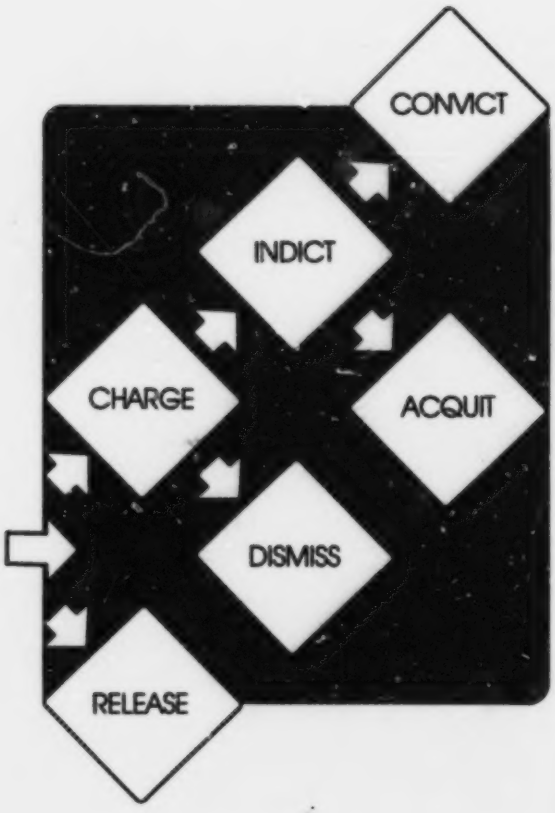
A Tool for Criminal Justice Decisionmakers



a publication of the **National Institute of Justice**

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Carrying out the mandate assigned by Congress, the National Institute of Justice:

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- Evaluates the effectiveness of federally-funded justice improvement programs and identifies programs that promise to be successful if continued or repeated.
- Tests and demonstrates new and improved approaches to strengthen the justice system, and recommends actions that can be taken by Federal, State, and local governments and private organizations and individuals to achieve this goal.
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- Trains criminal justice practitioners in research and evaluation findings, and assists the research community through fellowships and special seminars.

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James L. Underwood
Acting Director

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THE STANDARD CASE SET

A Tool for Criminal Justice Decisionmakers

Joan E. Jacoby
Leonard R. Mellon
Stanley H. Turner
Edward C. Ratledge

January 1982

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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National Institute of Justice
James L. Underwood
Acting Director

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PREFACE

This report, The Standard Case Set: A Tool for Criminal Justice Decisionmakers explains how the set of standard cases can be used by an agency for management, training and operations.

Prosecutorial Decisionmaking: A National Study is one of four published as a result of a three-year research project on prosecutorial decisionmaking in the United States. It presents the major findings of testing over 800 prosecutors throughout the United States. It examines prosecutorial discretion, its levels of uniformity and consistency both within and between offices and the factors used by prosecutors in making discretionary decisions.

Policy and Prosecution, presents a conceptual model for analyzing the prosecutive decisionmaking function from a policy perspective; summarizes the findings of a comparative examination of ten prosecutor's offices; and supplements the results of the on-site studies with information gathered by a nationwide survey of eighty urban prosecutors.

Prosecutorial Decisionmaking: Selected Readings is a collection of papers addressing one or more phases of the research project including methodology and analysis of findings. Many of these papers have been presented at academic and professional meetings and are collected here for the serious reader.

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FOREWORD

For too long the prosecutor has been unjustly viewed with suspicion within the criminal justice system. Since it was not known how he arrived at every day decisions such as whom to charge with a crime, what crime to charge, and when and at what level to negotiate a plea, it was easily assumed that he made these choices in an irrational, inconsistent or discriminatory manner. Unfortunately, the prosecutor could not himself explain exactly how every question was resolved and could not always defend himself from charges of irrationality and inconsistency. Each prosecutor knew that he could look at a case coming into his office and on a first reading tell you whether it would have a high or low priority or be one of the vast majority of cases routinely handled. He could tell you what charge he would bring based on the facts of the case, whether he would plea bargain and at what level, and where in the processing of the case he expected a disposition. But when asked to identify what factors he had considered in making each of those judgements, and what weight he had attached to each factor, the prosecutor was usually at a loss to respond. He simply did not have the ability to measure those components of his decisionmaking process.

By providing us the tools necessary to help evaluate the basis for prosecutorial decisions, this research has laid to rest for all time the stereotype of the prosecutor as irrational and inconsistent. For the first time we clearly see upon what information the prosecutor relies when making a decision, and further, that identical factors are considered in the same circumstances by prosecutors across the country. While some may give different weight to the various factors, the fact that those same elements are still considered for each decision proves that charges of runaway use of unbridled discretion on the part of prosecutors are simply not true.

The method used to discover this nationwide uniformity and consistency in prosecutorial decisionmaking, the standard case set, was also found by our office to be very useful as a management tool. Not only can it measure levels of agreement among prosecutors in a variety of jurisdictions, but it can also be used to measure agreement among assistants and bureaus in the same office and additionally to determine whether management policies are understood by all concerned. We used the tests to justify several sweeping changes in our own office.

The work of Joan E. Jacoby, Leonard R. Mellon, Stanley H. Turner and Edward C. Ratledge has broken new ground in the area of prosecutorial decisionmaking and they should be commended for this unprecedented contribution. They have given the prosecutor the knowledge he needs to respond to unwarranted criticism of his work, and for this alone prosecutors will be eternally grateful. The ability to use these same tools for more efficient office management is a welcome added bonus.

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The advisory board to this project was unanimous in its recognition of the import of the authors' findings and in its acceptance and advocacy of their techniques. I urge every professional to give the materials contained in this report very serious consideration.

EUGENE GOLD
District Attorney, Kings County
Brooklyn, New York

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PART I

DESCRIPTION AND USES

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PART I. DESCRIPTION AND USES

A. What is the Purpose of this Report?

This is a handbook designed to describe the Standard Case Set, a simple method for testing the amount of consistency and uniformity in decisionmaking among professional personnel working within a single criminal justice agency. Although it was developed as a research tool for a nationwide research project on prosecutorial decisionmaking,[1] the Standard Case Set has the potential to improve the management, operations and training functions of both prosecutor and public defender offices.[2]

Part I of this handbook describes the Standard Case Set, discusses some of its uses and benefits and presents instructions for its administration and the analysis and interpretation of results. Parts II and III contain the thirty criminal cases and the forms necessary for administration of the Standard Case Set to agency personnel.

B. What is the Standard Case Set?

The Standard Case Set is composed of thirty descriptions of factual situations (cases) which might be presented to a criminal justice professional in the course of his or her duties. Each case has three parts. The first is a brief description of the accused and the charges for which the defendant was arrested. The second is a summary of the circumstances of the criminal event and the evidence that is available, both physical and testimonial. The third part provides the arrest record of the defendant in a form similar to that found in police "rap" sheets, noting the defendant's age at each arrest, the offense for which arrested and the disposition of the arrest. Enough information has been provided to take the case through a probable cause hearing but not necessarily through trial.

For this handbook, thirty cases have been selected from approximately 250 fact situations used and validated during the research project mentioned above. The Set has been deliberately constructed to distribute the cases as uniformly as possible along three dimensions representing:

- the seriousness of offenses,
- the seriousness of the defendant's prior record, and
- the evidentiary strength of the case.

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[1] The use of the Standard Case Set in the research project, and the results of that use, are discussed in another report entitled, Prosecutorial Decisionmaking: A National Study. Further information on specific aspects of this research may be found in Prosecutorial Decisionmaking: Selected Readings. Related research is reported in Policy and Prosecution.

[2] With some modification, this exercise could also be of use to police, courts and perhaps other criminal justice agencies.

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Thus, it does not reflect normal patterns of crime, which generally show high frequencies of less serious crimes, such as traffic, drunken driving, trespassing, theft or simple assaults. Nor does it represent in proportion to actual occurrences, the low frequencies of murder, rape or armed robbery. In some few cases, the factual situations presented may not represent <u>any</u> violation of the criminal law as it is found in most jurisdictions.

Other designs and configurations are, of course, possible. Alternate sets could be generated which focus, for example, only on violent crimes or consensual crimes, or only on the middle range of cases, depending on the purpose of the particular decisionmaking exercise. Similarly, the criminal histories appended to each case can be varied for other purposes.

The fact that the Set of Cases is standardized lets the evaluator control for the effects of different external factors on the types of cases presented for evaluation and for the quality, content and format of the information. Thus, the potential for ambiguities or uncertainties in fact patterns brought about by using actual cases arising in the participating jurisdiction is overcome.[3] Standardization is also crucial when comparative analysis is sought.

Also included in Part II is the evaluation (Gold) form. Thirty of these (one for each case) are used by the decisionmaker participating in this exercise to record each case's priority for prosecution, whether or not it should be accepted for prosecution and what is the anticipated disposition. The latter information includes type of outcome, level of disposition if convicted (felony or misdemeanor, reduced or not), stage in the adjudication process at which the case is disposed, the sentence if convicted and the length of sentence if incarcerated.

A general identifier/consent form is also included in each handbook. This form identifies the evaluator and collects basic information about him or her such as length of job experience and location in the organization. It permits the results of this decisionmaking exercise to be analyzed for organizational differences within the agency or for differences due to experience that may benefit from more training or exposure to other functions in the agency.

C. <u>What Does the Standard Case Set Do and How Can It Help the Practitioner?</u>

The Standard Case Set measures the levels of uniformity and consistency in an office; identifies areas of disagreement with respect to cases,

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[3]Although each of these cases was originally based on actual descriptions of crimes as recorded in prosecutor files in Wilmington, Delaware, Brooklyn, New York, or Miami, Florida, the Standard Case Set is <u>not</u> representative of any known jurisdiction. Further where ambiguities or uncertainties in the facts were discovered, they were corrected to reduce discrepancies in decisions due to the "absence" of facts. Thus, depending on the police reporting procedures in a jurisdiction, these cases may be somewhat more "complete" than some actual cases initially presented to criminal justice decisionmakers.

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strategies, expected dispositions and the imposition of sanctions; and notes differences among organizational units within an office. It can thus help the criminal justice agency head to determine if the established policies are being transmitted to and implemented by the staff, individually and collectively. Where differences are identified, it gives the agency head a point of departure for discussion and guidance that may result in organizational and procedural changes. It can also be used as a training and recruitment tool, establishing baselines from which differences due to experience and training can be measured. Thus it has practical utility from an operational, as well as managerial and policy perspective.

1. Uniformity, consistency and the transmission of policy.--Criminal justice agencies in urban areas are generally large, hierarchical organizations where discretionary decisions are continuously being made by staff members acting routinely under policy guidelines. To maintain efficient and equitable processing of the criminal cases presented to it, the agency head should know if the established policies are being followed by the staff or the agency. The Standard Case Set can help the agency head evaluate whether there has been a satisfactory transmittal of policy.

If all members of the agency's professional staff, including the agency head and supervisory personnel, participate in this Standard Case Set exercise, some useful analyses can be performed. The consistency of each staff member's decisions with those of the agency head, or his or her supervisor, can be measured, as can the uniformity of the agreement among the staff on policies about specific cases. The optimum goal is, of course, to achieve a high level of consistency between the organization's leadership and its staff.

2. Show where areas of disagreement occur.--The Standard Case Set can be used to identify the type of case about which the staff disagree most. The exercise measures, for example, how staff treat cases in which the defendant is charged with a serious crime but has no prior record, or conversely, cases in which the defendant's record is extensive but the crime charged is trivial. Differences in the approaches to certain types of offenses, such as drunken driving or sexual offenses, can also be discovered. An agency head could also examine the strategies used for case disposition, including whether a trial is anticipated or whether the case would be disposed of at a reduced charge. Finally, by aggregating the responses for the entire office, the agency head is provided with an indicator of the overall approach being taken in the office.

3. Identifying agreement levels among organizational units in an agency.--Differences in decisionmaking between different units or programs within an office such as career criminal programs, juvenile bureaus, appeals bureaus or even among trial teams can be measured. Such information can help the agency head to determine if organizational divisions are operating properly, where training is required or how external circumstances have affected the performance of individual staff members. In the Kings County (Brooklyn), New York prosecutor's office, for example, testing indicated that the appeals division staff were isolated from the day-to-day operations and the routine decisionmaking procedures. To correct this situation, a rotating

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assignment system was established which moved those attorneys out of the more specialized division into the trial sections for brief periods.

Similarly, the analysis of the five trial teams in East Baton Rouge Parish (Baton Rouge), Louisiana spotlighted differences between one team and the other four which were then further evaluated by the first assistant. By analyzing each organizational unit separately, the test also permits an examination of consistency in policy within those units that make specific discretionary decisions. For example, the intake division, grand jury, or trials bureau may be examined for their charging decisions, indictments and plea bargains, respectively.

4. Comparisons between central offices and branch offices.--The use of the Set permits comparisons between a central office and its branches to measure levels of agreement between them. In Wayne County (Detroit), Michigan a separate branch office prosecutes all of the county's crimes except for those committed in the City of Detroit. Each office (central and branch) works with an entirely different type of court system. After administering the Standard Case Set, the effects of twelve years of a single prosecutor's policy and philosophy were clearly seen in the almost identical responses given by the attorneys in both offices.

5. Training and recruitment.--The Standard Case Set may be used as a training and recruitment tool. Because it simulates actual cases spread uniformly over a wide range of characteristics, it ensures broad coverage of a number of decisions to be made under many circumstances. Thus, it directs attention to specific decision processes and the issues that are unique to them. For example, a single testing of new employees or trainees may be administered. The results of the analysis can be used by the training coordinator (or one who has this function) to discuss the cases that showed the greatest amount of disagreement. In this manner, office policy can be transmitted during the training stage without waiting for time and experience to accomplish this task.

A test/retest procedure using the same thirty cases permits the agency head to measure the amount of policy transference that has been achieved and to note areas that still need clarification. This procedure was used in Kings County (Brooklyn), New York. Sixty-five trainees given the Standard Case Set during their first week in the office were retested seven and one-half months later. The results of the analysis showed how much and how quickly the trainees assimilated office policy. For example, in the first test, they rejected 11 percent of the cases for prosecution, but after experience, they became more selective in their acceptance criteria, rejecting 18 percent. Similarly, their tendency to reduce charges to obtain dispositions decreased over time. Twenty-eight percent of the cases were disposed of as charged.[4] This procedure showed where training and experience sharpened or refined the decision processes of the attorney. Thus, the agency head is able to evaluate the office's training program and its effectiveness.

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[4]See The Effects of Learning and Policy Transference on Prosecutorial Decisionmaking, by Joan Jacoby, L. Mellon, S. Greenberg, E. Ratledge, S. Turner, in Prosecutorial Decisionmaking: Selected Readings, 1980.

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Information obtained from such exercises may also demonstrate the most common types of misperceptions or predispositions which recruits have, which is useful in screening or interviewing future applicants for staff positions. In an abbreviated version, it may be used as a recruitment device testing values and responses for accordance with office policy.

D. How is the Standard Case Set Administered?

Prior to the exercise, it is suggested that a meeting be held with the persons who will participate, or with their supervisors if an office-wide meeting would not be feasible. At this briefing, the purpose of the exercise should be explained and the evaluation forms discussed question by question. Note should be made of the fact that, in some instances, the use of generic terms such as, "felony," "violation," "conditional release" or "discharge," was necessitated because the cases were used by a large number of jurisdictions. Thus, some of the terms might have to be interpreted to equate with the local criminal justice terminology.

Each person particpating in the exercise should be given a copy of the 30 cases in this handbook,[5] 30 evaluation forms and the identifier/consent form. Based on past experiences administering the Standard Case Set in 15 different offices, evaluating the cases will take from 90 minutes to 2 hours. However, it is strongly recommended that the evaluation be spread over 3 to 5 days, to minimize the effects of boredom or carelessness on the part of the respondents. (If possible, avoid having the evaluation include a weekend when the likelihood of losing the Standard Case Set is the greatest.) The respondents should be allowed to take the case set home if they desire and a deadline, not exceeding one work week, should be set. One individual should be designated as the collector of the completed forms and the person with authority to follow up on nonresponses. These suggestions should greatly improve the efficiency and accuracy of the exercise.

E. How are the Results Analyzed and Interpreted?

Analysis of the results of the office wide testing can be as detailed as the agency head feels is appropriate or can be aggregated to meet other management or evaluation objectives. It is recommended that the first analysis made be that of examining the percent distribution of the responses given by the entire office and by organizational or program components. This overview presents a picture of the decisionmaking process as it exists in its general form. It also notes any differences from this pattern by smaller units. Whether these are significant to the agency head is clearly a matter for evaluation.

A second analysis that is recommended is the examination of the extent of consistency and uniformity among the decisionmakers. Consistency can be obtained by matching each individual response to that of the designated policy leader or leaders, computing the percent agreement and averaging those

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[5]It is recommended that the same case order be kept since it has been randomly assigned.

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percents for an average agreement level. (The standard deviation may also be of interest to indicate the variability associated with this average.)

Uniformity can be obtained by removing the leader(s) from the group, computing the percent agreement between each possible pair in the remaining set and obtaining that average.

If the consistency measure is higher or the same as the uniformity measure, one can assume that policy is being transferred to the staff and that there is general accord about the decisions. (This is not to state that the level of agreement is where the agency head feels it should be. In fact, it may be that increases in the base level will be sought as a result of this analysis.) Where the respondents agree more among themselves, or even with one particular member of their peer group, then obviously the cause for this should be determined. This may, in part, be due to an official delegation of authority to someone in the peer group, or the emergence of a leader not officially recognized by the agency.

The third analysis recommended concerns the cases. Each should be subjected to tests to determine if decisions are being made that are not in accord with the basic expectations of the office. This can be done by using an analytical model that has been developed by the authors which tests[6] for exactly this problem. Called RDR (Recommended Dispositional Routing), this model examines each case with respect to certain decisions such as accept or reject, disposition by plea, trial or other means and the expected sanction. It compares the office's responses with those predicted by the model indicating where disagreements occur so that these specific cases can be evaluated by the agency head and the staff. Additional information about this and other analytical techniques may be obtained from the report authors.

The results of these analyses provide a foundation for discussion about specific issues as they relate to policy decisions and procedural strategies. It has been observed that some of the differences that occur are due to breakdowns in communication and misunderstandings on the part of the staff with respect to the implementation of certain guidelines. Conducting this type of meeting may prove beneficial in improving understanding in these areas.

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[6]See Chapter VI of Prosecutorial Decisionmaking: A National Study for a more detailed description of the RDR model and its ability to predict decisions.

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PART II

EVALUATION FORMS

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RESEARCH ON PROSECUTORIAL DECISIONMAKING

Case Evaluation Form

You have been given a booklet containing 30 criminal cases complete with the criminal histories of the defendants. These 30 evaluation forms are to be used in conjunction with the booklet. Please do not write in the booklet.

In evaluating each case, remember that this is not a test; rather it is an attempt to obtain your opinion about the quality of the cases, their urgency for adjudication and the expected disposition. The cases have been constructed to reflect a wide range of seriousness. Do not compare one case with another. We are interested only in your opinion about each case as it stands on its own merits.

In accordance with LEAA regulations on confidentiality of research and statistical data set out in 28 CFR Part 22, implementing Section (a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, we are required to inform you that this information will be used for research purposes; that your agency director has volunteered to make his staff available for the test; that by virtue of the sample size your identity cannot be reasonably concealed; and that the results of your evaluations will be used by the office for training and management purposes. Your signature at the bottom of this page constitutes your agreement to participate.

If you have any questions, please contact _____
When you have completed all the evaluations, please return the booklet and evaluation forms to _____

Signature: _____

Months of Experience: _____

Organization Unit to which assigned: _____

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Case number: _____ STANDARD CASE SET

Your initials: _____ Case Evaluation worksheet

1. Circle the number that best represents the priority you, as a prosecutor, feel that this case should have for prosecution.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lowest Priority			Average or Normal			Top Priority

2. How strong is the evidence in this case?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Weakest			Average			Strongest

3. On a scale of 1-7, how serious is the defendant's record?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not Serious			Average			Very Serious

4. After reviewing this case, would you accept it for prosecution?

(1) Yes: _____ (2) No: _____
If no, stop here. Go to next case

5. Considering the characteristics of this case and your court, what do you expect the most likely disposition will be? (Check one).

_____1. Plea of Guilty
_____2. Conviction by Trial
_____3. Acquittal by Trial
_____4. Dismissal and/or Nolle Prosequi
_____5. No True Bill
_____6. Can't Predict
_____7. Other Alternatives (specify)

6. Assuming the disposition you have given in Q. 5 occurs, where in the court process do you expect this case to be disposed of? (Check one).

_____1. At first appearance for bond setting and defense counsel appointment
_____2. At preliminary hearing
_____3. At Grand Jury
_____4. At arraignment
_____5. After arraignment, before trial
_____6. First day of trial
_____7. End of bench trial
_____8. End of jury trial

7. At what level will this case be disposed of?

_____1. Felony (as charged)
_____2. Felony (lesser charge)
_____3. Misdemeanor (as charged)
_____4. Misdemeanor (lesser charge)
_____5. Violation or infraction
_____6. Other (specify)

8. In your own opinion and irrespective of the court, what should be an appropriate and reasonable sentence for this defendant? (Check one).

_____1. None
_____2. Fine and/or restitution
_____3. Conditional release
_____4. Probation
_____5. Jail
_____6. Penitentiary

9. If jail or penitentiary, what should be the minimum actual time served?

(1) Years: _____ (2) Months: _____ (3) Days: _____

*LEAA Grant Number 79-NI-AX-0034

Gold Form: 5/81 (rev)

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PART III

THE STANDARD CASE SET

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CASE 131

1. On March 16, 1979, the defendant, a male, was arrested for kidnapping, and possession of a concealed dangerous weapon, a pistol.

2. On March 15, 1979, as the victim was leaving her place of employment, she was approached by the defendant, her former boyfriend, on the second level parking lot adjacent to her place of employment. The defendant forced the victim into his car and sped off with her, assaulting her about the head and face with his hands.

The victim was able to escape from the defendant's vehicle when the defendant slowed down for traffic control lights. At this time the victim jumped out of the car injuring herself in the process and started running away. The defendant chased the victim and after catching her struck her in the face with his fist causing a swollen jaw and a bump on her head. During this assault the defendant attempted to force the victim back into his automobile. Several passers-by came to the victim's aid and secured her release. The victim was taken to a nearby church and the police were summoned. The victim was treated by a physician (Witness #3).

Investigating officer (Witness #5) was able to substantiate the victim's complaint by observing her physical condition and the condition of her clothing which had been soiled as she exited the defendant's vehicle. He also interviewed the attending physician. Witness #5 subsequently interviewed Witness #2, a co-worker of the victim, who had seen the defendant physically pulling the victim toward his motor vehicle.

The defendant later called the victim's mother (Witness #4) and told her to tell the victim "Not to go to the police", and that he would not bother her in the future.

On March 16, 1979, the defendant was observed in his motor vehicle and was arrested by Witnesses #6 and #7 on the kidnapping charge for which a warrant had been issued. While making a search incident to the arrest, Witnesses #6 and #7 found a .440 caliber Philadelphia Deringer pistol concealed within the driver's door pocket to the defendant's vehicle. At this time the defendant was placed under arrest for carrying a concealed weapon and his Miranda rights were read to him.

Later the same day, the investigating officer (Witness #5) readvised the defendant of his Miranda rights.At this time the defendant signed a waiver of his Miranda rights and thereafter admitted to Witness #5 that he did assault the victim. "Because he was mad and intoxicated." The defendant denied taking the victim by force.

During his arraignment the defendant while asking the magistrate for unsecured bail, stated "I didn't take her to hurt her, I took her to talk to her." This statement was made in the presence of another detective (Witness #8).

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of victim as to abduction by defendant

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b. Corroborative testimony of Witness #2

c. Testimony of Witness #3 as to having treated victim for injuries

d. Testimony of Witness #4 as to defendant's statement asking that the victim not go to the police

e. Testimony of Witnesses #6 and #7 as to defendant's possession of firearm

f. Testimony of investigating officer (Witness #5) as to defendant's admission to him

g. Testimony of Witness #8 as to statement made by defendant in magistrate's court.

Case #131

Criminal History

Name:		**Alias:**		**Defendant #3030**
Birth Date:	03/20/42	**Race:**	**Sex:**	
Height:		**Weight:**	**Hair:**	**Eyes:**

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
04/25/68	Assault	Convicted
08/30/70	Burglary	Convicted
12/30/73	Assault	Convicted
02/04/75	Burglary	Convicted
05/12/77	Assault	Convicted
12/03/79	Assault	Acquitted

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CASE 108

1. On March 14, 1979, the defendant, a male, was arrested for Robbery and Possession of a Deadly Weapon During Commission of a Felony.

2. On March 11, 1979, at 10:45 P.M., the victim was assaulted and robbed at knife point of $42. The robbery occurred after the victim left a liquor store's parking lot. It was at this point that the defendant came up to him and asked him for $2. As the victim turned around to get the money from his pocket, the defendant swung at the victim with something that looked like a surgical instrument which cut him in the face (over 100 stitches were required to close victim's wounds). As the victim started to wrestle with the defendant. the defendant again cut him on the face. Blood from the second wound started to choke the victim and he ended up lying on the sidewalk wrestling with the defendant. It was at this time that the defendant tore the victim's rear pants pocket and removed his wallet. The defendant then took the $42 from the wallet and left the wallet on the ground. Hospitalization of the victim was necessary. The victim was able to furnish a description of his assailant which substantially fit that of the defendant.

Witness #2 was coming out of the liquor store when he saw the robbery taking place. He stated that he saw the defendant approach the victim with what appeared to be a knife, take the money from the victim's wallet and throw the wallet on the ground. Witness #2 stated that he did not think that he could identify the defendant because of the poor lighting. It was Witness #2 who called an ambulance to take the victim to the hospital. On March 12, 1979, investigating officer (Witness #4) in company with a fellow officer (Witness #5) met with a confidential informant who had called Witness #4 and told him that he had been in the area of the robbery in question and that he saw a person whom he described and named as the defendant, commit the robbery and cut the victim in the face. At this time the informant was shown ten photographs of different individuals (marked 1-10 on the back) from which he positively identified the defendant as the person who had committed the crime in question.

Warrants were subsequently obtained by the investigating officer and on March 14, 1979, the defendant, accompanied by his lawyer, surrendered himself to the investigating officer at the police station. The defendant denied that he had robbed anyone on the night in question. He stated that he was being chased by his girlfriend and they ran up the street and turned into where "he saw two guys on top of of a guy, who was on the sidewalk." The defendant stated that he stopped and pulled the two persons off the man at which time all three of them ran up the street. According to the defendant's statement, he did not know the two males.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of victim as to defendant's assault on him and robbery of him.

b. Testimony of confidential informant who was eyewitness to the

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crime and who positively identified the defendant whom he knew prior to the commission of the crime.

c. Testimony of the investigating officers as to having shown a group of ten pictures to the confidential informant who made positive identification of the defendant from among them

d. Testimony of investigating officers as to defendant's statement at the time defendant surrendered himself

e. Testimony of Witness who saw the crime occur but cannot identify the defendant

f. Testimony of attending physician as to extent of injuries.

Case #108

Criminal History

Name		Alias:		Defendant #3017
Birth Date:	01/18/52	Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
04/10/71	Drunkenness	Dismissed
10/10/72	Assault	Convicted
11/21/73	Auto Theft	Convicted
11/01/75	Concealed Deadly Weapon	Convicted
02/14/77	Assault	Convicted
03/29/78	Driving Under Influence	Convicted

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CASE 115

1. On March 19, 1979. the defendant, a male, was arrested for issuing a Worthless Check.

2. During the month of December, 1979, the defendant opened a new account with the Trust Bank in which he deposited a personal check in the amount of $1,600, drawn on a bank in another state. The Trust Bank allowed the defendant, without clearing the check, to make a withdrawal in the amount of $1,268 on the new account. Shortly thereafter the $1,600 check was dishonored by the bank in the other state which indicated that the defendant's account had been closed on December 10, 1979. The Trust Bank immediately notified the defendant about the matter at which time it was agreed between the defendant and the Trust Bank that the defendant would execute a loan agreement with the Trust Bank in the amount of $1,268 to cover the deficit. Thereafter, the loan agreement and a promissory note was signed by the defendant, providing for civil action to be taken against him in the event of a default on the loan.

Some time during March. 1979 the Trust Bank notified the defendant that his payments on the loan were past due and gave him until March 12, to pay the loan in full. When this was not done, the loan was turned over to the security department of the bank for legal action. On March 19. 1979, the bank filed the worthless check charge against the defendant.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Defendant's dishonored check

b. Testimony of Witness #1 as to defendant's deposit of worthless check

c. Testimony of Witnesss #2 as to defendant's executing promissory note and defendant's failure to pay back loan in full.

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Case #115

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #3019
Birth Date: 04/18/59	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
01/20/79	Concealed Deadly Weapon	Dismissed

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CASE 172

1. On March 17, 1979, the defendant, a male, was arrested for driving while intoxicated.

2. On the above date, the arresting officer, Witness #1, on routine patrol at 2:00 a.m., saw a car driven by defendant pull away from a parking lot at a local bar and proceed at a high rate of speed across the lawn of a public library down the block. When the defendant made a u-turn and returned to the street, his vehicle was stopped by Witness #1, who asked the defendant to alight from the car and to give him his driver's license. As the defendant attempted to do so, Witness #1 detected the pronounced odor of alcohol on the defendant's breath. At this time defendant could not maintain his balance and repeatedly slid down the side of his car to the ground. The speech of the defendant was slurred and incoherent. It was at this time that defendant was arrested as set out above.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, St ents, Other

a. Testimony of arresting officer as to defendant's driving and subsequent condition .

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Case #172

Criminal History

Name:		Alias:		Defendant #618
Birth Date: 10/24/21		Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition

No Criminal Record

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CASE 113

1. On May 4, 1979, the defendant was arrested for Murder in the First Degree and Possession of a Deadly Weapon During the Commission of a Felony.

2. On February 25, 1979, at 5:05 P.M. the investigating officer (a homicide detective) responded to a shooting call. Upon his arrival at the scene, he spoke with the victim who was lying on a sofa when the shooting occurred and who stated that she had been shot by the suspect because they had broken up two months earlier. The victim stated that when the defendant ran through her open front door, he pointed a pistol at her and repeatedly squeezed the trigger. Bullets struck her in the face, neck, chest and left hand. The victim was taken to the emergency room of the hospital by ambulance where she expired at 4:15 A.M. the next morning.

Witness #1 was present in the apartment and saw the defendant commit the crime in question.

The defendant was subsequently found in another state and after having waived extradition was returned to this state to stand trial.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of eye witness to the crime

b. Testimony of homicide detective as to events which transpired at crime scene upon his arrival there

c. Testimony of attending physician as to extent of victim's wounds and subsequent death as a result of wounds

d. Testimony of medical examiner as to victim's death by other than natural causes.

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Case #113

Criminal History

Name:		Alias:		Defendant #15
Birth Date:	06/19/13	Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
03/05/68	Gambling	Conviction
12/18/68	Child Molesting	Conviction

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CASE 180

1. On March 8, 1979, the defendant, a male, was arrested for petit larceny and criminal possession of stolen property.

2. On the above date, Witness #1, a store detective, saw the defendant enter his employer's department store carrying what was later found to be a booster box, i.e. an empty box with a forged store receipt on it. Witness #1 watched the defendant as he went to the men's clothing department and take from the rack a pair of slacks priced at $40. When the defendant placed the trousers in the booster box and then started to leave the department store without paying for them, he was stopped and detained by Witness #1. The arrest as mentioned above followed.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

   a. Pair of slacks taken by defendant

   b. Testimony of Witness #1 as to incident

   c. Booster box.

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Case #180

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #165
Birth Date: 01/20/51	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
08/02/71	Larceny	Convicted
04/22/73	Assault	Convicted
06/03/74	Forgery	Dismissed
06/14/75	Disorderly	Convicted
02/22/76	Concealed Deadly Weapon	Convicted
04/06/78	Assault	Dismissed
05/22/78	Larceny	Convicted

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CASE 192

1. On January 24, 1980, the defendant, a male, was arrested for failure to move on.

2. On the above date, the arresting officer was in the process of writing a traffic ticket for a person whom he had stopped for driving at an excessive rate of speed. The defendant, a friend of the person stopped by the officer, came on the scene and began to harangue the officer as to the unfairness of giving his friend a ticket "while all of those criminals are permitted to run free." The officer repeatedly told the defendant to move on and finally arrested him for his failure to do so.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of arresting officer as to conduct of defendant which led to his arrest.

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Case #192

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #909
Birth Date: 04/01/51	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
03/10/75	Assault	Convicted
05/13/76	Receiving Stolen Property	Convicted
05/17/76	Disorderly Conduct	Dismissed
03/12/78	Larceny	Convicted

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CASE 210

1. On October 31, 1979 the defendant was arrested for possession of a controlled substance (heroin).

2. The arresting officer on the above date stopped the defendant for driving carelessly. The defendant was asked for his operators license. As the defendant sat in his car seat and removed the license, the arresting officer observed a number of foil packets in his wallet. Based on his past experience as a police officer familiar with controlled substances, the arresting officer concluded that the packets contained heroin and arrested the defendant at this time. Laboratory analysis of the eighteen packets seized from defendant proved positive for heroin.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of arresting officer as to circumstances surrounding defendant's arrest.

b. eighteen foil packets seized from person of defendant.

c. Lab technician's testimony that foil packets contained heroin.

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Case #210

Criminal History

Name:		Alias:		Defendant #786
Birth Date:	03/20/56	Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
05/04/76	Assault	Convicted
10/13/77	Assault	Convicted

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CASE 7

1. On August 3, 1979, the defendant, a male, was arrested for Possession of a Deadly Weapon by a Person Prohibited.

2. On the above date the defendant was arrested on another charge (violation of probation in Dade County, Florida). While frisking the defendant, the arresting officer felt a hard object secured inside the defendant's trousers. The object, upon removal by the officer, proved to be a .22 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver loaded with 4 .22 caliber hollow point shells.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Outstanding Dade County warrant or evidence of the same

b. .22 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver

c. 4 .22 caliber hollow point shells

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Case #7

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #3009
Birth Date: 09/01/53	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
02/10/74	Arson	Convicted
05/01/75	Aggravated Assault	Convicted

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CASE 183

1. On December 24, 1979, the defendant, a male, was arrested for attempted larceny-pickpocket.

2. On the above date the arresting officer, a transit security officer, while traveling on a crowded subway train during rush hour saw the defendant reaching into the open purse of Witness #1 a fellow passenger, in an attempt to steal a sum of money. Before the act could be completed, Witness #1 became aware of his conduct and began to scream. At this point the arresting officer who had seen all that had transpired was able to get the defendant and affect his arrest.

3. Evidence-Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of victim (Witness #1) as to attempt by defendant

b. Corroborative testimony of arresting officer and facts surrounding arrest of defendant.

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Case #183

Criminal History

Name:		Alias:		Defendant #910
Birth Date:	12/10/52	Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
08/16/71	Concealed Deadly Weapon	Convicted
07/09/73	Forgery	Convicted
03/12/73	Assault	Dismissed
04/24/76	Assault	Convicted
03/23/78	Assault	Dismissed

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CASE 236

1. On February 5, 1980, the defendant, a female, was arrested for possession of a stolen credit card and attempted illegal use of a credit card.

2. On the above date, the defendant attempted to purchase a number of sundry items at a drug store which she sought to pay for by using a stolen credit card. When the sales clerk made a phone call to verify the card, he was informed that it had been stolen and that the police had been called to come to the drug store. The defendant was arrested by the arresting officer just as the defendant attempted to regain possession of the card and leave the store.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Stolen credit card

b. Testimony of card owner that card had been in her purse at time it had been stolen.

c. Clerk's testimony as to attempt by defendant

d. Arresting officers's testimony as to apprehension of defendant

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Case #236

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #722
Birth Date: 03/17/44	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
07/15/64	Assault	Convicted
11/18/66	Assault	Dismissed
09/20/67	Assault	Convicted
07/03/69	Assault	Convicted
07/24/71	Assault	Convicted
09/21/73	Sale of Heroin	Dismissed
10/11/74	Burglary	Convicted
10/01/77	Aggravated Assault	Convicted

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CASE 1

1. On November 4, 1979, the defendant, a male, was arrested at his residence by a city detective, under a warrant which had been issued by a magistrate after a complaint was sworn on November 1, 1979 by victim, a male, 21 years of age, alleging Assault in the Second Degree, which occurred on October 22, 1979.

Alleged assault occurred when victim visited his girlfriend at residence of her brother, the defendant, who was also victim's longtime friend. A heated argument over politics resulted in victim throwing several books and magazines at defendant. Victim then ran to the kitchen, defendant followed and beat the victim about his body with fists. Victim fled and called the police and thereafter called his father, who suggested he receive treatment at the emergency room of the city hospital. Victim was admitted to the hospital on October 22 and was treated for a ruptured spleen and fractured ribs. Victim was discharged on October 29, 1979.

3. Evidence: Physical Propery, Statements, Other.

a. Defendant, interviewed by investigating detective, said he did not want to harm victim. Defendant said that when he grabbed victim by his shirt, victim violently pushed him away causing defendant to stumble over coffee table. Said he sent sympathy card to victim in hospital.

b. Sympathy card sent victim by defendant stating, "Sorry the incident happened, but I wouldn't have done it if you hadn't gotten violent."

c. Sister of victim stated that after defendant had grabbed victim, victim shoved defendant and thereafter went into kitchen.

d. Visitor said that victim appeared to be very angry during argument. She observed victim push suspect.

e. Attending physician as to extent of victim's injuries.

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Case #1

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #3020
Birth Date: 10/08/58	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
03/20/72	Larceny	Dismissed

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 36

1. On August 9, 1979, the defendant, a female, was arrested for four counts of Forgery and four counts of Theft (under $300).

2. On July 19, 1979 a breaking and entering occurred in a grocery store in the city. Among other things, a number of blank travelers checks drawn on Traveler's Express Company were stolen. The serial numbers of the stolen checks were provided to the police by the owner of the grocery store. The Traveler's Express Company was immediately notified by the merchant that the theft had occurred.

On July 21, 1979, one of the stolen checks in the amount of $175 was forged and passed to Witness #1. On the same date another one was forged in the amount of $154.30 and passed to the manager of another liquor store inthe city (Witness #2). On July 22, 1979, a third blank money order was forged in the amount of $145.65 and passed to Witness #3, the clerk in another liquor store. On July 22, 1979, a fourth stolen money order in the amount of $195.43 was forged and passed to the Peoples' Bank in the city.

Witness #3, using a photo machine, took a picture of the defendant. Her positive identification resulted in the arrest of the defendant. The remaining witnesses, including the clerk at the Peoples' Bank,(Witness #4), made positive identification of the defendant.

In each instance the defendant had executed the money orders in her own name as payee.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Witness #1 and forged money order in the amount of $175

b. Witness #2 and forged money order in the amount of $154.30

c. Witness #3 and forged money order in the amount of $145.65.

d. Witness #4 and forged money order in the amount of $195.43

e. Witness #5, representative of Traveler's Express Company, as to ownership of money orders and fact that money orders were reported stolen

f. Witness #6, owner of grocery store, as to burglary and theft of money orders.

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Case #36

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #355
Birth Date: 11/13/44	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
11/04/70	Aggravated Assault	Convicted
05/10/73	Assault	Convicted
06/13/75	Assault	Dismissed
10/10/75	Concealed Deadly Weapon	Convicted
03/13/77	Possession of Heroin	Acquitted
04/08/77	Assault	Acquitted
04/11/78	Larceny	Convicted

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 25

1. On November 3, 1979. the defendant, a male, was arrested for Assault.

2. On November 2. 1979, the defendant after a heated argument with his wife assaulted her by punching her in both eyes. He also punched her in the breast and dragged her down a stairway injuring her left shoulder and right leg. Her injuries required her to remain for 27 hours in the hospital to secure treatment. Upon discharge from the hospital the victim swore out a warrant and the defendant was thereafter arrested.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

   a. Victim as to the assault by the defendant

   b. Physician as to the extent of the victim's injuries.

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Case #25

Criminal History

Name:		Alias:		Defendant #3005
Birth Date:	12/07/38	Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
12/30/59	Burglary	Convicted
02/05/62	Burglary	Convicted
01/21/65	Assault	Convicted
09/12/67	Assault	Dismissed
11/14/69	Assault	Convicted
10/02/70	Assault	Acquitted
04/22/71	Drunkenness	Convicted
09/12/71	Concealed Deadly Weapon	Convicted
05/21/73	Driving Under Influence	Convicted
10/30/74	Concealed Deadly Weapon	Convicted
03/11/75	Auto Theft	Dismissed
08/03/76	Concealed Deadly Weapon	Convicted
04/29/77	Disorderly Conduct	Convicted
09/09/77	Receiving Stolen Property	Convicted

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CASE 61

1. On May 19, 1979, the defendant, a male, was arrested for Robbery in the First Degree (Hand Gun) and also Possession of a Deadly Weapon During the Commission of a Felony.

2. At approximately 1:47 A.M., on May 19, 1979, police received a call from an unidentified caller stating that a robbery was in progress at a bar in this city and that the suspect was a male driving a black Chevrolet Nova. Three officers (Witnesses #2, #3 and #4) responded in their patrol units. As Witness #2 approached the bar in question he observed a dark colored Chevrolet Nova driven by a male leaving the parking lot. Witness #2 pursued the car and stopped it approximately 8/10ths of a mile east of the bar. The officer ordered the driver who was the sole occupant of the car to exit his vehicle and lie on the ground. At this point Witness #2 was joined by Witness #3 and #4 who arrived simultaneously. After a quick pat down, the defendant was given his Miranda rights at approximately 1:52 A.M. and was thereafter handcuffed. Witness #3, upon looking over the suspect vehicle, observed on the front seat a roll of quarters and on the floor of the vehicle a cigar box and a money bag. Witness #2 and Witness #3 checked the interior of the vehicle and under the driver's seat found a nine millimeter automatic pistol with one cartridge in the chamber and six in the magazine.

Another officer (Witness #5) went to the bar in question where he picked up the victim (Witness #1), and transported him to the point where the defendant had been stopped. The victim viewed the defendant at 1:57 A.M. and positively identified the defendant as the one who robbed him.

The defendant was transported to the police station where $167 in cash was taken form his pockets, the cigar box was examined and found to contain checks and cash. The money bag was examined and found to contain cash and rolled coinage totalling $1639.51. Several of the checks were made payable to the bar in question.

The victim, who was interviewed by a detective sergeant (Witness #6), indicated that at 1:45 A.M. that day as he was closing the bar owned by him, he set the burglar alarm and left through the rear kitchen door after locking the door. As he walked toward his automobile he passed a van parked immediately adjacent to his automobile. An unidentified subject in the van called to the victim and told him that there was a male who was acting suspiciously in the parking lot. As the person later identified as the defendant approached, he held in his hands in front of him an unidentified object which at 10 feet the victim was able to see was a gun. The defendant thereupon pointed the gun at the victim saying: "We're going in and you are going to open the safe." At this time, the subject in the truck started his van and the victim said that the defendant pointed the gun at the driver and ordered him to stop, but the subject started off to the nearest phone booth. The victim said that the defendant stayed behind him and ordered him inside the bar. Once inside the bar the defendant threatened to "blow off" his head unless the victim opened the safe. During the last of the threats, the defendant fired the gun into the floor. Once the victim opened the safe the defendant removed the cigar

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box with the cash and checks and took a bag from a stack and started ransacking the safe, emptying the contents into the bag. The defendant also removed cash from the cash drawers, which he placed on a sofa in the office and removed coins which he put in the bank bag. Thereafter the defendant ran out of the kitchen door telling the victim "if you'll remain here for five minutes, nothing will happen to you."

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. $1166.30 in assorted U.S. currency and coin

b. $640.21 in endorsed checks and money orders

c. Bank bag in question

d. Cigar box

e. 9 millimeter Browning semi-automatic pistol

f. Black leather holster with nylon straps

g. Testimony of the victim as to robbery in question and identification of the defendant

h. Testimony of arresting officers as to apprehension and search of the defendant's vehicle.

Case #61

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #3021
Birth Date: 3/6/58	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
11/01/78	Larceny	Convicted

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CASE 34

1. On August 1, 1979, the defendant a male, was arrested for Burglary, Theft, and Possession of a Stolen Vehicle.

2. During the early morning hours of August 1, 1979, Witness #1 was awakened by a loud noise which she described as sounding like "a car losing an engine". When she arose and looked out of her window she noticed a dark colored utility bed pick-up truck with clearance lights on top of the cab in the parking lot of the bank across the street from her apartment. As she watched, a male got in the passenger side of the vehicle and the vehicle thereafter departed.

A short while later she heard the truck pull back into the parking lot. Again she looked out the window and called the police after seeing the passenger get out of the truck and go to the side of the bank. She thought that the person she observed was tampering with either the 24-hour depository or the side door.

Witness #1 remained at her window and thereafter observed the truck return a third time. She again called the police and informed the communications officer that the vehicle was back. The officer who received her call held her on the phone until patrol cars arrived and apprehended the defendants. Accordingly Witness #1 was able to observe all that transpired at the scene.

She indicated to the investigating officers that as the truck, occupied by the defendant, left the third time, a brief period elapsed until it reappeared for the fourth time. It was at this time that the vehicle was stopped by a patrol car which had responded to the burglary call. At the time the vehicle was stopped by the investigating officer (Witness #2), the defendant jumped out of the vehicle and came back towards the police car. Defendant identified himself using a fictitious name but later gave his real name at the police station. The investigating officer (Witness #2) placed defendant under two hour detention, gave him his rights and placed him in a patrol car. Investigating officer (Witness #3) arrived in a second car on the scene. Witness #3 directed Witness #2 to search the inside of the truck for fruits or instruments of the crime which was believed to have occurred at the bank. In the cab of the truck Witness #2 found a brown Trust Company deposit bag #26A with the name "Church of the Holy Child".

The officers returned the defendant to the scene where defendant told Witness #2 that he was on the way to work when he saw the night deposit open.

Investigating officers (Witnesses #2 and #3) determined that entry into the night deposit vault was made by using a key to open the outside deposit plate to the hopper. Thereafter the defendant inserted a tow chain hook under the hopper which was then attached to the trailer hitch on the vehicle in which the

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defendant was apprehended. Apparently the original noise that woke up Witness #1 occurred when the hopper assembly was pulled out to expose the night vault below. The investigating officer (Witness #2) surmised that the return trips that followed by the defendant were attempts to remove mony bags which were in the vault.

The motor vehicle in which the defendant was found, had been stolen earlier in the evening from Witness #4.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Brown deposit bag marked "Trust Company - Church of the Holy Child" containing $286 in bills and $251 in coins along with $883 in miscellaneous checks

b. Testimony of Witness #2 as to defendant 1 giving false identification to the arresting officer

c. Testimony of Witness #1 as to the defendant's presence at the bank.

d. Testimony of owner of the pick-up truck as to ownership and theft.

e. Testimony of Pastor of Church of the Holy Child as to having made night deposit earlier in the evening on day crime occured

Criminal History

Name: Alias: Defendant #10

Birth Date: 10/23/43 Race: Sex:

Height: Weight: Hair: Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
01/16/61	Lottery	Acquittal
11/23/63	Larceny	Acquittal
10/01/64	Burglary	Convicted
11/10/64	Larceny	Convicted
	Possession of Cocaine	Convicted
12/01/64	Contributing to the Delinquency of a minor	Dismissed
12/31/64	Possession of Cocaine	Convicted
	Possession of Mescaline	Convicted
	Selling Heroin	Convicted
01/28/65	Possession of Narcotic Equipment	Convicted
04/29/65	Possession of Incendiary Device	Convicted
10/10/65	Larceny	Convicted
04/14/68	Larceny	Convicted
07/18/70	Possession of Weapon	Acquittal
	Traffic Offense	Acquittal
09/22/70	Intimidation	Acquittal
	Assault	Acquittal
06/04/71	Intimidation	Acquittal
	Disorderly Conduct	Convicted
11/25/71	Carrying a Prohibited Weapon	Dismissed
	Possession of Explosives	Dismissed
	Intimidation	Acquittal
04/21/72	Possession of Marijuana	Acquittal
10/04/72	Possession of Cocaine	Dismissed
	Possession of Mescaline	Acquittal

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CASE 22

1. On July 20, 1979, at 10:40 P.M., the defendant, a male, was arrested for Robbery 1 and Conspiracy.

2. On July 20, 1979, at approximately 7:30 P.M., the victim accompanied by her son, 19 years of age, was traveling in her automobile on a city street and noticed that the fire hydrant was spraying across the entire street ahead of her. As she slowed her vehicle a male ran up to the driver's side of the car and threw a bucket of water into her vehicle. Two other suspects ran up to the vehicle, one on each side. The suspect on the passenger's side then reached inside the car window and grabbed the victim's purse which was on the floor of the car. At the same time he also struck the victim's son on the face. The door on the driver's side was opened and the defendant attempted to pull the victim out of the vehicle. The victim slammed the door and rolled up her window. The victim then struggled with the suspect who had taken her purse. As she grabbed the purse and started to pull, the purse ripped and the defendant then took it out of her hand. In the purse was a wallet containing $125., jewelry worth $200, and a variety of charge plates and credit cards.

The victim described the subject who had taken the purse as a male, 30 to 40 years of age, tall, medium build with close cut hair, a mustache and wearing a white T-shirt.

Upon the report of the crime a police unit responded to the vicinity where the crime had occurred and shortly thereafter arrested the defendant. The victim, who was not seriously injured, and her son, at the crime scene positively identified the defendant as the person who had taken the purse.

3. Evidence - Physical Propery, Statements, Other

   a. Testimony of the victim

   b. Testimony of the arresting officer

   c. Testimony of victim's son.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Case #22

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #3024
Birth Date: 04/13/36	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
05/12/56	Auto Theft	Convicted
10/15/58	Assault	Convicted
02/28/60	Assault	Convicted
07/02/63	Assault	Convicted
08/12/63	Assault	Convicted
04/03/66	Assault	Convicted
10/02/68	Aggravated Assault	Dismissed
12/01/68	Assault	Convicted
02/09/70	Aggravated Assault	Convicted
08/14/72	Assault	Convicted
12/11/73	Aggravated Assault	Convicted
05/20/77	Assault	Convicted

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 64

1. On April 21, 1979, the defendant, a male, was arrested for Aggravated Assault with a Deadly Weapon (a pistol), two counts of Assault in the Third Degree, Carrying a Concealed Dangerous Weapon, and Possession of a Weapon During Commission of a Felony.

2. On April 21, 1979, the defendant knocked on the door of Witness #1's apartment. She states that she did not answer immediately and the defendant began pounding on the door. When Witness #1 opened the door, the defendant ran upstairs and confronted Witness #2 who was visitng Witness #1. The defendant accused Witness #2 of "messing around with his girlfriend" (Witness #1). He began punching Witness #2 in the face, eventually shoving him down the stairs of the apartment. The defendant then threatened to use a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver which he was carrying in a holster on his right hip, stating that he would kill Witness #1 and Witness #2. After pushing Witness #2 down the steps, he followed him outside and fired the revolver into the ground a few feet away from Witness #2. He then allowed Witness #2 to leave, went back upstairs and assaulted Witness #1, causing her a black eye, as well as many contusions and abrasions.

During the incident Witness #3 who was in the apartment viewed the assault by the defendant on Witnesses #1 and #2. Witness #4 also in the apartment observed the defendant fire the revolver. Witness #4 was in the bathroom and did not come out while the commotion was taking place. Witness #5 responded to the telephone call from the apartment made by Witness #3 who stated that the defendant was still in the apartment holding Witness #1 as a hostage. At this point the arresting officer telephoned the apartment and advised the defendant that he should come out of the apartment with his hands up. The defendant then walked out of the apartment as he was instructed and he was taken into custody. The defendant was transported to jail by Witness #6. Witness #5 attempted to recover the spent round from the weapon, however he was not able to find it. The weapon which was taken from the defendant by Witness #5 is in evidence. When the defendant arrived at the jail he was advised by Witness #6 of his rights and thereafter gave a full statement admitting to discharging the weapon, assaulting Witnesses #1 and #2 and ripping the phone out of the wall at the apartment.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Weapon used by defendant

b. Testimony of victims (Witness #1 and #2) as to assault by the defendant and firing of pistol

c. Corroborative testimony of Witnesses #3 and #4

d. Testimony of Witness #6 as to confession by defendant

e. Confession

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Case #64

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #32
Birth Date: 01/16/47	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
04/05/63	Loitering	Convicted
11/24/64	Burglary	Acquittal
05/18/66	Burglary	Convicted
12/15/67	Possession of Marijuana	Convicted
05/30/69	Traffic Offense	Acquittal
07/25/70	Burglary	Acquittal
10/05/71	Probation Violation	Acquittal
04/04/72	Heroin	Convicted
08/13/72	Larceny	Convicted
03/16/73	Marijuana	Convicted
01/01/74	Cocaine	Acquittal
06/01/75	Cocaine	Convicted
12/24/76	Receiving Stolen Property	Dismissed
12/06/77	Heroin	Dismissed

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 132

1. On May 24, 1979. the defendant, a male, was arrested for Burglary (Non-residential) and Conspiracy.

2. On May 24, 1979, at approximately 11:00 P.M., the arresting officer responded to a burglary in progress call at a liquor store. At the scene, the arresting officer (Witness #2) accompanied by a fellow officer (Witness #3) saw two window panes broken on the north side of the liquor store. The officers then spoke with Witness #4, a passer-by, who stated that he had seen two males wearing brown striped polo shirts carrying bottles of wine and dropping them on the ground in the area near the liquor store.

Other passers-by (Witnesses #5 and #6) told the arresting officers that they had seen a person later identified as the defendant break out the window, reach in and remove some bottles of wine. They were unable to identify suspect #2. They stated that both suspects then walked west into the darkness and out of sight.

The arresting officers searched the immediate area and spoke to a male whom they considered as the possible second suspect. He claimed that he had been home since 10:30 and the officers spoke with his father who corroborated the story.

Subsequently the defendant was observed several blocks away by Witness #6 who alerted the police. The defendant was taken into custody and advised of his constitutional rights. After being booked the defendant denied having any knowledge of the burglary and stated that he was elsewhere at the time of the incident. Fresh blood had been observed at the point of entry into the liquor store. At the time of booking, the defendant had fresh blood on his hands and stated that he had suffered the injury two days prior while playing basketball.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of owner of premises as to ownership and fact that premises had been secure and that windows had not been broken at the time the premises had been secured

b. Testimony of eyewitness who had seen entry into premises and defendant and other suspect in possession of wine bottles

c. Testimony of arresting officer as to blood at crime scene and cut on defendant's hand.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Case #132

Criminal History

Name:		Alias:		Defendant #3002
Birth Date:	05/01/44	Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
11/16/63	Drunkenness	Convicted
12/31/63	Driving Under Influence	Convicted
03/19/64	Drunkenness	Dismissed
11/02/66	Assault	Convicted
01/16/67	Receiving Stolen Property	Dismissed
12/15/67	Assault	Dismissed
07/30/68	Aggravated Assault	Convicted
04/22/70	Assault	Convicted
04/29/70	Assault	Convicted
03/09/72	Drunkenness	Convicted
09/27/74	Possession of Heroin	Convicted
10/18/76	Larceny	Dismissed

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 103

1. On April 10, 1979, the defendant, a male, was arrested for Breaking and Entering (Dwelling - Nighttime) and Sexual Assault.

2. At 2:00 A.M. on April 10, 1979, the defendant broke out a south side rear kitchen door window on the first floor and entered the dwelling occupied by the victim (female 16 years of age) (Witness #1). The defendant went to the victim's bedroom on the second floor where he climbed on to the victim's bed, pulled up her night gown, pulled her panties down to mid-thigh and climbed on top of her. The victim states that she awoke and saw the defendant (whom she could plainly see and recognized as a neighbor) on top of the bed. At this time she shouted for her mother and sat up in bed. The defendant then pushed her back on to the bed and again climbed on top of her. The defendant did not have his pants on during this incident.

At this time the victim's mother (Witness #2) entered the room, whereupon the defendant ran from the room, down the stairway and out the front door. Witness #3 (the sister of the victim) said that she had heard glass break earlier and had seen a person whom she could only describe as a male wearing dark clothing and whom she assumed was her stepfather. When Witness #3 heard the scream she ran downstairs and onto the front porch. It was at this time that she saw the defendant who was not her stepfather, run out the front door, stop briefly to put on his shoes and pants and then run away from the dwelling.

Arresting officers (Witnesses #4 and #5) responded to the scene and thereafter proceeded to the residence of the defendant whose address had been given to the arresting officers by the victim. The defendant was located and put under arrest at a location several blocks from the victim's dwelling. The victim was examined by the attending physician at the emergency room of the general hospital and was found not to have incurred any injury.

3. Evidence - Physical Propery, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of victim as to sexual assault by defendant

b. Testimony of Witness #3 as to defendant's presence in hallway

c. Testimony of Witness #2 as to ownership of premises which had been broken into and entered

d. Testimony of arresting officers

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Case #103

Criminal History

Name:		Alias:		Defendant #3011
Birth Date:	01/09/48	Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
05/11/68	Assault	Convicted
11/30/69	Drunkenness	Dismissed
05/29/70	Larceny	Convicted
01/16/72	Assault	Convicted
10/20/73	Drunkenness	Convicted
02/10/74	Burglary	Convicted
04/12/77	Driving Under Influence	Dismissed
09/18/78	Disorderly Conduct	Dismissed

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 58

1. On July 31, 1979. the defendant, a male, was arrested for Trespassing in the Second Degree.

2. On July 31, 1979, the arresting officer responded to a call from a McDonald's stating that a person had been in there acting in a disorderly manner. Upon his arrival the officer spoke to the manager of the restaurant who said that a male had just left, on foot, toward an apartment house in the rear of the restaurant and that while in McDonald's the subject had become loud and abusive toward the employees and had struck the cash register. Shortly thereafter the arresting officer saw the person described by the manager in a field adjacent to the restaurant, where he was apprehended, taken back to the McDonald's, and positively identified by the manager of the restaurant. Thereafter the defendant was transported to the city police department under a 2-hour detention pending the issuance of a warrant. The arresting officer advised the defendant of his constitutional rights; thereafter was told by the defendant that he had been attempting to "explain physics to the people at the McDonald's for a free sandwich." The defendant was very incoherent at times stating that he was "Atom the molecule". The arresting officer noticed that the defendant's eyes were bloodshot, however he denied having taken drugs or having consumed any alcohol. The arresting officer was subsequently contacted by a fellow officer and advised that a warrant had been issued for the defendant's arrest charging trespassing in the second degree.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

   a. Testimony of manager and officer as to defendant's conduct.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Case #58

Criminal History

Name:		Alias:		Defendant #3023
Birth Date:	01/09/44	Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
01/16/64	Aggravated Assault	Convicted
10/07/66	Assault	Convicted
05/15/67	Aggravated Assault	Dismissed
05/19/68	Assault	Dismissed
12/02/68	Assault	Convicted
02/28/70	Larceny	Dismissed
09/19/72	Sale of Heroin	Convicted
11/31/72	Sale of Marijuana	Dismissed
08/18/74	Larceny	Convicted
10/10/75	Disorderly Conduct	Dismissed

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 6

1. On October 21, 1977, the defendant was arrested by a state police officer for Forgery in the Second Degree (Withdrawal Voucher).

2. On September 19, 1977, the defendant using a stolen passbook forged a trust company withdrawal voucher in the name of the victim, knowing he was not authorized to do so and that his actions were fraudulent. The passbook had been stolen from the victim. The trust company can identify the defendant.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

   a. Stolen passbook - identified by the owner

   b. Forged withdrawal voucher - identified by teller

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Case #6

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #3013
Birth Date: 09/04/47	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
06/01/71	Receiving Stolen Property	Convicted
08/08/73	Assault	Convicted
12/03/75	Assault	Convicted
05/18/76	Assault	Dismissed
11/17/29	Assault	Dismissed

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 99

1. On April 19, 1979, defendant was arrested for Robbery (Business - Gun).

2. On December 18, 1979, the defendant entered the business premises of the victim and after having ascertained that the victim was there by herself, defendant came up behind the victim and put a revolver to her neck and asked where the money was. The defendant was directed to the file cabinet and thereafter defendant stated "I think I'll kill you." At this time the victim started to cry and stated "Please don't kill me, I have two babies." The defendant then took a green index box which contained the daily receipts for the store and also checks and also took the victim's pocketbook. The total value of the property stolen was $580.

During a subsequent investigation the victim was shown numerous pictures from the local police department's mug shot files. Defendant was finally identified positively by her as the person who had robbed her. This identification was corroborated by Witness #2, the manager of the liquor store adjacent to the premises of the victim, who identified the defendant as having been in his store immediately prior to the time of the robbery in question.

The defendant was subsequently arrested as noted above and identified by the victim at the police station through a one-way mirror.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of victim as to robbery and identification of defendant through photographs.

b. Testimony of liquor store proprietor as to identification of defendant

c. Identification of defendant by victim at police station.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Case #99

Criminal History

Name:		Alias:		Defendant #25
Birth Date:	01/02/50	Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
07/14/72	Rape	Convicted
12/20/75	Murder	Convicted

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 117

1. On April 25, 1979, defendant was arrested for Felony Criminal Mischief and Criminal Trespass.

2. At approximately 11:10 P.M., on April 25th, the police were contacted by Witness #1 who reported acts of vandalism being committed at a local high school. A police officer (Witness #2) responded to the scene where he was told by Witness #1 that four males had emerged from a white vehicle, climbed a short fence onto the property and proceeded to push over three light poles along the driveway to the high school. Witness #1 had copied the license plate number which he gave to the police. The license number was reported to central communications and shortly thereafter the vehicle in question was stopped by arresting officer. The defendant who was the only person in the vehicle, was arrested and taken back to the scene. Witness #1 positively identified him as one of the four persons he had seen pushing over the light poles. It was subsequently determined that the damage done at the crime scene amounted to $625.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of eyewitness as to acts of criminal mischief and trespass

b. Testimony of Witness #2 as to having given a description of vehicle and license plate number

c. Testimony of arresting officer as to defendant's presence in vehicle at time of arrest

d. Testimony of school official as to extent of damage.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Case #117

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #3003
Birth Date: 8/12/58	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
07/16/78	Disorderly Conduct	Convicted

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 51

1. On May 2, 1977, at 8:25 P.M., the defendant was arrested for Robbery in the Second Degree and Conspiracy in the Second Degree.

2. On May 2, 1977, the victim was walking on a street in the city when she was approached by two males who were jogging at the time she first saw them. As they came up to her, one of the males grabbed the small purse she had in her hand and sprinted up the street. The other individual, the defendant, continued jogging at the same speed and upon hearing the victim scream stopped and came back to talk to her. At this time the victim indicated that her purse had been taken and the defendant responded, "I know the man, he's a friend of mine, I'll get your papers back for you." The victim said that the defendant did not run simultaneously with the other man who was never apprehended. There was no indication or evidence that the defendant and the unknown other suspect had consulted prior to the other subject's taking the defendant's purse.

The defendant was arrested by Witness #2 who while on routine patrol came on the scene and was told by the victim that her purse had been taken.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Victim's testimony as to the taking of her purse

b. Testimony of arresting officer as to defendant who was fleeing at the time he was apprehended.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Case #51

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #35
Birth Date: 5/15/50	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition

No Prior Record

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 16

1. On November 20, 1977, at 9:45 P.M., the defendant, a male, was arrested for Theft (Motor Vehicle) over $300.

2. On November 20, 1977, at 5:20 P.M. the owner of a 1970 4-door Plymouth sedan reported to the police that while accompanied by the defendant he had parked the vehicle to go into the convenience store to make a purchase. The defendant had requested that the keys be left in the ignition so that the defendant could hear the radio. Upon returning from the store the victim discovered that the car was gone and he reported the incident to the police. At 9:45 P.M. on the same date the arresting officer on patrol observed a vehicle like the one which had been reported stolen parked on a side street and occupied by the defendant. The defendant was placed under arrest and charged with Theft over $300. After the arrest, the defendant was transported to the hospital to receive treatment for the D.T.'s.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony as to theft

b. Testimony as to the recovery of the vehicle and the presence in it of the defendant.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Case #16

Criminal History

Name:		Alias:		Defendant #6
Birth Date:	08/23/54	Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
05/01/72	Possession of Marijuana	Dismissed
06/14/72	Possession of Marijuana	Dismissed
08/21/72	Possession of Marijuana	Dismissed
12/10/72	Possession of Marijuana	Dismissed

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 120

1. On April 21, 1979, the defendant, a male, was arrested for Aggravated Assault.

2. At approximately 10:00 P.M., on April 1, 1979, the victim (a police officer) was completing a report in a parking lot adjacent to an apartment complex when he saw two vehicles enter the parking area. The first vehicle parked and the occupants walked toward one of the apartment buildings. The second vehicle drove around the parking lot until the victim's attention was drawn to it. At this time the victim approached the operator of the vehicle and attempted to question him but the operator of the vehicle refused to respond to the questions. Subsequently, the operator attempted to strike the victim with his vehicle and pin him against a trash dumpster. The suspect then fled before the victim could return to his police vehicle and take up pursuit. After returning to his car, the victim wrote down the registration number of the vehicle.

A motor vehicle registration check revealed the vehicle was registered to a person who resided in the city where the incident occurred. On April 2, 1979, the victim viewed 36 photographs of males and positively identified the defendant as the person who had attempted to run him down with his automobile.

On the same day the victim accompanied by a detective sergeant (Witness #2) went to the apartment of the defendant who was arrested and charged as above. In the defendant's apartment the victim saw a tan leather jacket which he stated looked very much like the one the operator of the suspect vehicle was wearing earlier.

After having been advised of his Miranda rights, the defendant stated that on the night of the incident he had loaned his car to another person and had remained in his apartment that evening where he had been drinking. According to the defendant, he and the person to whom he had loaned the vehicle did not look alike.

On the same day the victim identified the automobile in the garage at the defendant's residence as the one occupied and used by the defendant during the attempted assault.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of victim as to attempted assault by defendant

b. Testimony of Witness #3 as to having shown victim 36 photographs out of which that of the defendant was picked as the person who had attempted thae assault on the victim.

c. Testimony of victim as to tan leather jacket in apartment of defendant and as to motor vehicle parked in garage at defendant's dwelling.

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Case #120

Criminal History

Name:		Alias:		Defendant #12
Birth Date: 10/23/54		Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
12/02/72	Possession of LSD	Dismissed
03/17/73	Assault	Dismissed
11/11/73	Robbery	Dismissed
05/26/75	Armed Robbery	Dismissed
12/29/75	Possession of Cocaine	Dismissed
10/01/77	Possession of Heroin	Dismissed

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CASE 158

1. On April 15, 1979. the defendant, a male, was arrested for Burglary (Residential) and Assault.

2. The arresting officer was dispatched on a burglary in progress call. On his arrival at the victim's dwelling, the victim indicated that the suspect had fled and gave the arresting officer a description which was broadcast. As the arresting officer drove in the immediate area adjacent to the victim's dwelling, he saw a person who fitted the description given by the victim. The officer stopped the subject and thereafter the victim within minutes arrived on the scene and confirmed that it was the subject who had been in the victim's basement.

Further investigation revealed that the subject (the defendant) had entered the dwelling through the basement door and was rummaging through the basement when the victim surprised him. When the victim attempted to detain him, the defendant shoved the victim and fled.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of the victim as to presence of defendant in basement and as to method of entry; testimony of victim that premises had been secured prior to entry and that defendant was there without permission

b. Testimony of arresting officer as to circumstances surrounding description of defendant given him by victim and arresting officer's subsequent finding of defendant in the neighborhood and his arrest thereafter.

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Case #158

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #3001
Birth Date: 3/21/57	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
03/03/76	Assault	Convicted
09/20/78	Disorderly Conduct	Convicted
09/20/78	Disorderly Conduct	Convicted

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CASE 53

1. On July 8, 1979, the defendant, a male, was arrested for Assault.

2. On July 8, 1979, the arresting officer responded to the crime scene in answer to a call reporting a fight in progress. He there saw the victim sitting in front of this residence with minor lacerations on the left side of chest and on his right calf. The victim also had a contusion of the right eye. Upon interrogation the victim stated that he had been in an argument with the defendant. As the argument became heated the victim swung a hoe at defendant but failed to hit him. Defendant thereupon picked up the hoe and struck the victim on the right calf and on the left side of his chest. A warrant was subsequently issued for the defendant and he was arrested as indicated above.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Testimony of victim as to incident

b. Testimony of arresting officer as to victim's condition at time officer arrived on scene.

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Case #53

Criminal History

Name:	Alias:		Defendant #3028
Birth Date: 09/15/52	Race:	Sex:	
Height:	Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
10/20/71	Disorderly Conduct	Convicted
05/01/73	Assault	Convicted
07/20/73	Drunkenness	Convicted
04/10/75	Assault	Convicted
09/15/77	Concealed Deadly Weapon	Dismissed

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CASE 50

1. On February 14, 1979, the defendant,a male, was arrested for Carrying a Concealed Deadly Weapon (brass knuckles).

2. On February 14, 1979, the arresting officer on patrol stopped the defendant for walking on the highway without a light. The arresting officer had prior encounters with the defendant and knew that he usually armed himself. Upon arresting the defendant, the officer told the defendant to take a position to be patted down. While the patting down took place, the defendant pulled out his wallet and gave the arresting officer a pair of brass knuckles that had been concealed in the wallet.

3. Evidence - Physical Property, Statements, Other

a. Arresting officer's testimony as to incident leading to arrest of defendant

b. Brass knuckles and testimony of arresting officer as to possession by defendant.

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Case #50

Criminal History

Name:		Alias:		Defendant #3004
Birth Date:	04/01/57	Race:	Sex:	
Height:		Weight:	Hair:	Eyes:

Arrest Date	Charge	Disposition
08/23/77	Drunkenness	Convicted
10/27/78	Drunkenness	Dismissed

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